Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1807. [No. 2017.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Two Stoves to Let.
Enquire at this Office.
Nov. 7

☞ 195 Shares *Alexandria Marine Insurance Stock* for sale by
CATLETT & FISK.
October 16. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial Ship
LEONIDAS,
Upwards of 500 tons burthen now ready to receive a cargo. Freight to Liverpool or Clyde, would be preferred.
Apply to
James Patton.
ALSO,
The good Ship
GEORGE,
Cap. Walker;

Burthen 207 tons; will be ready for a cargo in ten days. Apply to the Master on board or to
James Patton.
October 29. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,
John Barnes, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45[illegible] feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oats.
Apply to
William Yeaton.
November 2, d.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship MARY,
Henry Fosdick, Master;
Burthen about three hundred hogsheads, is a good vessel, & will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.—For terms apply to
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have for sale, on board said ship,
1209 bushels *Liverpool Coals*, for grates.
October 20.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder for cash
A House & Lot—*Also*, an unimproved lot, situated on the north side of Duke street, between Columbus & Alfred-streets—the property of Amos Alexander.
Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney, } *Com'rs.*
November 2,

FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age accustomed to the care of children and cleaning a house.
Apply to the PRINTER.
Nov. 7. d.

New Brewery.

ISAAC ENTWISLE & CO.
Have commenced Brewing, and have on hand BEER of a good quality ready for delivery, Grains to be had at the brewhouse, and Yeast at Entwisle's store, lower end of Prince street.
Cash given for good clean Barley, at the brewery.
November 7. d12t

COFFEE.
5000lb. good *COFFEE*,
50lb. *NUTMEGS*,
With as usual, a general assortment of WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for sale on reasonable terms by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
October 30.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
13 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

LANDING THIS DAY,
FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIR-PLAY,
AND FOR SALE,
75 hhds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing Molasses.
Apply to
Mordecai Miller.
October 31. d

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from *John Spencer* to the subscribers, made to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to *Cuthbert Powell*, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on SATURDAY the 21st day of November next,
Two Tracts of Land,
Lying in the neighborhood of the Gum-Spring, in Loudoun county, adjoining each other and binding on the lands of Thompson and Veitch and Benjamin James, containing one hundred and fifty two acres.—The sale will take place at twelve o'clock.
Israel Lacey,
Charles Lewis,
Stephen Beard, } *Trustees.*
October 16. dts

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED,
From Gadsby's Meadow, from which he was turned out by his hostler, with a view of driving him to the Stable:
A SORREL HORSE. about 15 ½ hands high, stately & well made, with a small white spot on the forehead, several white spots on the shoulders, and a bob tail. Paces, trots and canters—he is supposed to have gone up the Leesburgh or Centreville roads.
The above reward, & all reasonable charges, will be paid on delivering him to the Subscriber.
Charles Bennet.
November 9,

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.
A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to
James Patton.
October 31, d

Bank of Potomac,
November 5, 1807.
NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of this institution, that a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock for the half year ending this day, will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.
By order of the President and directors.
Ch. PAGE, Chash'r.
November 7. co4w.

Mr. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. Generis begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. eo

NOW LANDING
At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.
Wadsworth and Butler.
Sept. 3. d1weotf

NOTICE.
THOSE who have claims upon the estate of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.
N. Fitzhugh.
Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,
I propose to make a dividend of such of the moneys belonging to the estate of *W. Oxley* an insolvent debtor as have come to my hands-The creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased on that day to attend at my office to receive their respective dividends.
Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*
Nov. 10 dt15D.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having withdrawn from the partnership of Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and is now carrying on the *Wheelwright* and *Blacksmith's* business, on his own account, on Royal, a little below Prince street, and flatters himself that he shall be able to render general satisfaction, having sound and seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—these, with a determination to render every personal attention to the execution of his work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the public patronage.
John Horner, jun.
November 7 d15t

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga } WINES.
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin } TEAS
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

☞ Removal.

Rea and Taylor, *Coach-Makers*,
RETURN their sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this town, and acquaint their friends and the public, that they have removed their manufactory to Fairfax street, opposite to Rickett's and Newton's brick buildings, in the large brick warehouse occupied by Janney and Irish, where they will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who shall favor them with their commands.
Those gentlemen who may have carriages to repair, may rest assured they shall be protected from sun-shine or rain, and not in any manner be disappointed.
REA & TAYLOR.
November 13. d2t co3t 2aw4w

ADVERTISEMENT.
The public are hereby notified, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia praying that a Company be incorporated to pave a road leading from Fauquier court house by the Buckland Mills, to Fairfax court-house, in the direction to Alexandria.
October 7. 1aw8t

FOR SALE OR RENT,
WATER STREET ACADEMY.
A two-story Brick House, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. *J. Foster*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.
L. LEWIS.
September 30. 2aw

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders
FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.
N. B. The Subscriber has a compleat assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.
Richard Horwell.
Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.
The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Lands and Mill-Seat for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, October 2, 1807, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises,
Ten acres and a half of land
lying on the east side of the Georgetown road, about half a mile from Alexandria court-house, either all together or divided into four lots of equal quantity as may suit the purchasers.
A full square, containing rather more than two acres, on the south side of Duke street and eastward of the well and white house belonging to the subscriber.
Part of a square to the southward of the last-mentioned, and west of Cha's Page's and Philip G. Marsteller's houses.
The Spring-Garden, about 4 acres, say two squares, and taking in the streets will be near 5 acres.
The last three mentioned parcels will be sold together or divided, as may be thought most convenient to buyers.
A moiety of ten acres near Cameron Run and the Colchester road, bought in company with Bird and Ricketts.
A valuable Mill Seat on Holmes's Run, above the new turnpike road and not far from the trough hill, between four and five miles from Alexandria.
The sale to commence on the 23d cur. on the George-Town road, and continue, if the weather is suitable, till the whole is disposed of.
The terms of sale will be made known before or at the time of sale.
Wm. HARTSHORNE, Receiver of the effects of JOHN SUTTON, and JOHN MANDEVILLE, under the order of the high Court of Chancery of Virginia.
11th month 2d dts

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Motion for Commitment.

Examination of Evidence.

Monday, October 5.

[*Julian Depestre's affidavit concluded*]

We arrived at Marietta the 26th August, and the 27th we went to visit Mr Blannerhassett on his island—we dined and passed the night there; the 28th we came back to Marietta, and the 29th we took the road to Chilicothe, where we arrived the thirty first.

The 2d of September I left colonel Burr about 20 miles from Chilicothe, he pursuing his journey to Cincinnati, where I declined going with him, having an intention of visiting Upper Louisiana, and fearing my time was already too short; from that time I have not seen him (except a moment at Louisville) where I had spent a few days with my friends; that was about the 16th of September. At my return about the 20th of October I found him again at Lexington, busy and much engaged with old papers and others; he told me he had made the purchase of the Ouachita lands of which he had spoken to me, and offered to accommodate me with as much as I pleased for the same price it cost him; I acknowledged this mark of friendship; but told him that I declined for the moment, because I wanted to see and provide for my family; he then asked me if I had renounced to take part in the Spanish war, if there was one; I told him that there was none yet, that even it was my opinion there would be none, but that in case there should be one, if he was pleased to send me word of it, and of the situation in the army he would have obtained for me, I would be on the spot as soon as himself; he agreed I was right, but told me he believed there would be a war, and he hoped that I should stay a day to take his letters. I agreed, and the next day he sent me a letter for Mr. H. B. Latrobe which I delivered at my passage at Washington City.

The deponent, on cross-examination on the part of colonel Burr, being asked the following questions, viz.

Q Did you, when at Morgan's, hear col. Burr talk of any military expedition, or of a separation from the union?

A No, except during the dinner, when old Mr Morgan began once or twice to speak about the rumors of a separation of the western from the eastern states; but colonel Burr seemed not willing to engage in such conversation, and did all he could to get rid of it, seeming more pleased with the conversation of the ladies.

Q Were you generally near colonel Burr or separately engaged. Did you see him engage in particular conversation during that visit?

A I heard the Morgans' give their testimony, and I do not know for my part, when such long conversations could take place; it was not before me, and colonel Burr was but very little time absent from me; after dinner I left him with the company, and went with old Mr Morgan into the garden where colonel Burr came & joined us with the ladies, about 15 minutes after; we were together all the remaining of the day, in the walks we took, and visits we made, except when I was abed, colonel Burr took the candle, and went out the doors for a few minutes, and then came back to his bed.

Q Did you hear colonel Burr, during the time you was with him, talk of a separation of the western from the eastern states?

A Never; I only remember that in almost all the houses we stopped to, people would often engage a conversation with us upon that subject; but colonel Burr would always laugh at the idea.

Q Did it appear to you that he was or he was not, seriously interested in making some new establishment in lands?

A His project of purchasing lands on the Ouachita was a more general topic of our conversation when we were travelling, and he seemed anxious to prevail upon me to engage in it.

Q In what state of mind was then old Mr Morgan?

A We were told that he had been of late very sick, and he appeared to me quite in dotage.

(Signed) JUL. DEPESTRE.

City of Richmond, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Edward Carrington, a magistrate for said city, the above named Julian Depestre, and made oath that the aforegoing affidavit by him subscribed is true.

Given under my hand this 1st October, 1807.

E. CARRINGTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, *November* 10.

DEBATE on Mr. G. W. Campbell's *motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.*

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* said he would make but a few additional remarks on the subject; the committee of ways and means had conceived they had done their duty by taking the only means in their power to acquire information. He was surprised that there could be a division of sentiment among the members of the house with regard to the manner of making this appropriation. He declared that he still held the same principles he had always maintained so far as respected specific appropriations; but a case might happen in which they might be dispensed with, as cases of exigency required extraordinary remedies. After making some remarks on what had been said respecting heretical doctrines, and deviations from republican principles, he assured the gentleman on his right (Mr. Randolph) that he was the last whose political principles he should follow. The gentleman from Connecticut had said the house were called upon to make appropriations, but had not been specifically informed what expenditures they were to cover. The objects of the appropriations had been detailed to the house by the letter from the secretary of the navy, and by members on the floor. It did not appear to be the desire of the gentleman to know for what particulars the expenditure had been made, but whether they were actually paid for or not; this he must say appeared to him perfectly immaterial, and that if the occasion was sufficient to justify the expences incurred, the appropriation was proper and ought to be made. He thought the taking money from an appropriation to one object, and applying it to another, might be admitted in such an emergency which might also warrant the executive in incurring expences not authorised by law.

Mr. *Randolph* observed, that he understood the gentleman from Tennessee to say, that he should not apply to him for instruction in political principles. He would assure the gentleman he was one of the last persons he should wish to instruct; and when he wanted pupils he should not solicit him to become one. Mr. R. said he had been involved in this debate prematurely. He had heard the order of the day stated from the chair, and no person called it up. He then walked out of the house in search of a book; from the extraordinary echo of this large room there being great difficulty in hearing and being heard, when he returned he had not distinctly understood the question.

He wished to be understood as giving his vote upon the same ground with his friend and colleague who had just sat down. The expence having been incurred by the patriotism of our citizens, it would be an indelible disgrace not to discharge it. But in doing this he did not mean to commit himself as voting for a navy, or the expences arising out of a navy, except in a case such as the present, where a debt had been actually incurred.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had agreed with him perfectly in professions; he had therefore nothing more to do than to ask him, as he had heretofore done, to act with him. This gentleman, as indeed every other gentleman had taken a wide range on this question. In the first place, the expences were not authorised by law; an enquiry had been made why they had been incurred without authority, and a reason assigned that there was a great crisis, an insult had been received which every man must feel: in short, the circumstances were such that the legislature ought to have been convened. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had urged as a reason for their not being convened, that our health might be endangered by coming here so early in the season. He wished his old friend from Pennsylvania, he hoped he might be permitted to call him so, would convey them to a place where they might be convened without danger. Another reason is, that they would have been convened at a time when they would have felt a deep and particular sense of national indignity. Mr. R. said he thought they ought to have been summoned then, and and not to have suffered this impression to be weakened. There was a time when that gentleman and some other gentlemen, in discussing a subject which they called British aggressions, were as warm as he was disposed to be temperate; now that gentleman was as temperate as he was warm. Which had the better reason? He deemed it to be the interest of this nation to preserve peace with all mankind, to hold the balance of humanity with a steady hand. He had before deemed it the interest of the country to be at peace with G. Britain, for reasons which he had before urged, on that floor, and which he would not state again, but now, *tempora mutantur*. The nation had received a blow. The president has been insulted in his palace by the minister of one foreign power, and now had received a blow on his cheek from the navy of another.

Mr. *Smilie* said that he was perhaps more temperate than his friend from Virginia; but he hoped when that gentleman arrived to his period of life, he would be equally temperate with him. Yet he did possess a temper, and could display it when our violated rights were the subject. Mr. S. then alluded to an ancient nation, who were wont to discuss great national questions twice, once when they were drunk, that they might not want spirit, and once when they were sober, that they might not be deficient in prudence. And he did believe, however others thought, that prudence required a temperate course, and that they ought not to have been under the immediate influence of passion when they took their seats on this occasion.

The question was now taken on the rising of the committee, and carried. The amendments, agreed to in committee, were all agreed to without a division, except that making an appropriation for timber, on which the house divided—ayes 103; when the bill was ordered to a third reading to morrow.

Tuesday. November 10.

The question being on the final passage of the bill and the yeas and nays on the passage being called for,

Mr. *J. Montgomery* said, that as the yeas and nays had been required he should exercise the right of assigning reasons for the vote he was about to give. This bill provided for extraordinary expences incurred in the navy department since the 22d June last; these extraordinary expences had resulted from the cowardly attack committed by the Leopard on the Chesapeake. This act, marked with such daring and attrocious circumstances, had excited the detestation of every American; one sentiment on this subject prevaded the Union. The president of the United States had adopted firm, energetic, and dignified measures on the occasion; amongst others those which had occasioned the expences for which this bill provides. He had heard no complaint that the conduct of the executive was defective either in prudence or energy. He was authorised, and he exercised the authority vested in him by law, to call out the marine corps to its full complement. He had exercised the authourity given to him by the act of 1806, in preparing the gun boats for service: the sense of the nation & the exigency of the times called upon him to do so. Other expences incident to calling out the marine corps and manning gun boats, were comprised under the different articles of clothing, &c. These extraordinary expences the president was authorised to incur; the state of the country justified him in exercising that authourity, and Mr. M. was of opinion that the honor of the nation called upon the house to make the appropriation. Then, as to these extraordinary expences which had been incurred, there could be no difficulty; their honor was at stake for the payment. There was another item which he presumed would meet with as little difficulty as any other; he was instructed to say, as a member of the committee of ways and means, that the provisions specified in the bill were used by the militia called out for the protection of the port most in danger. Was there any member in the house who would hesitate to make an appropriation of 31,000 dollars for that purpose?

At this important juncture, when our country was in danger, the executive had examined the state of the several departments; in the war department there were sufficient supplies of military stores; in the navy department there were none, except a few pounds of powder. At this alarming crisis, the country being threatened with war, the people looked up to the president for energetic conduct; he did not hesitate to make expenditures to supply these necessaries for the department. Of the navy department there was more required than of the war department, because the outrage had been committed on the ocean. What more prudent, more correct conduct than that of the president could be wished or what more could the people expect, than that he should have made the necessary provisions of ordnance and military stores, and timber for gunboats? The president had judged it expedient to make preparation; and the state of affairs had called for a warlike attitude; for, said Mr. M. we have learnt from our departed Washington, that to command peace we must be prepared for war; the president had acted upon this principle, which the house would no doubt approve. There was no law at that time, nor had any law yet been passed, to authorise the purchase of these articles; but the president of the U. S. when his country was in danger, hesitated not to take upon himself the credit and proper responsibility. Upon these items what was the language of the president of the U. S. contained in the message delivered to us? Strong and forcible, and clearly shewing the necessity for incurring these expences: "The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate therefore to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us: and I trust that the legislature feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled."

[*Mr. Montgomery's speech to be continued.*]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE Sept. 3

Decree against English Commerce.

Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland. Considering that, consistent with the true interest of our kingdom, it is our duty by all the means in our power, to co-operate in the desired execution of the great measures adopted by the emperor and king, against the common enemy, for the purpose of obtaining a general peace and the independence of the seas——considering that some subaltern agents have rendered themselves criminal by want of firmness and neglect in the execution of our measures directed by our decree of the 15th of December 1806——considering the artifice and bad faith which have been employed in several ports of the enemy, with respect to the papers of neutral vessels, and by which the health of Europe was put to hazard by making out letters of quarantine——considering finally, that all those irregularities ought to be terminated at a moment so critical for the enemy of the whole continent, and in particular of all commercial states; and that the honour and dearest interest of our subjects would be compromised, were the strict execution of the laws and decrees passed for this purpose overlooked—we have therefore decreed as follows:—

Art. 1 The agents arrested in consequence of the orders of our minister of justice and police, shall be brought before the competent courts to answer for their conduct according to the laws.

2 The vessels stopped in our harbors a list of which is subjoined, shall be decided upon by the competent tribunals.

3. Reckoning from the date of the present decree, all vessels entering inwards shall give a double security, which shall remain until the legality of their papers be fully acknowledged, and until it be proved that these vessels have not touched at an enemy's port.

4 In case the papers should be false, or it should appear that contrary to the declaration of the captain, the ship had touched at an enemy's port, the double security shall be immediately demanded of the sureties, and the amount paid into the public treasury.

5. As soon as the security shall be settled, the delivery of the ships may take place, in presence of the persons appointed to superintend it by the minister of finance, who shall take care that the owners do not unload any articles which may be presumed to be English merchandize.

6. If it should be proved that the goods are of English manufacture, or have come from an enemy's port, they shall not only be confiscated, for the benefit of the public treasury, but the double security shall also be levied, and the ship shall be obliged

...there was more ...r department, be... ...een committed on ...re prudent, more ...s of the president ...t more could the ...t he should have ...sions of ordnance ...d timber for gun... ...had judged it ex... ...ion; and the state ... warlike attitudes ...e learnt from our ...hat to command ...red for war; the ...on this principle, ...o doub. approve. ...t time. nor had ... to authorise the ...; but the presi... his country was ...o take upon him... ...r responsibility. ...s the language of ... contained in the Strong and for... ...g the necessity ...es: "The mo... ...tened, I deemed ... a greater provi... military stores, ...s were not suffi... ...ve awaited a pre... ...by law, would ...might not be re... ...ate therefore to ...r such supple... ...k as would reu... ...ergencies threat... ...the legislature ...or the safety of ...dvanced by this ...hen done, what ...mportant to be

to be continued.]

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...o put to sea; and the same shall, in case ...d bad weather, have no shelter, except ...nder the strictest precautions.

7. All correspondence, journals, &c. ...which come in a neutral flag, shall be seiz... ...d and burnt.

8. All passengers or travellers, who can... ...ot prove that they do not come from the ...British isles, shall immediately be sent out ...of the kingdom.

9. All prohibitory regulations respecting ...e commerce with England remain in full ...ce, in so far as they are not altered by ...e present decree.

10. All who contravene the present re...lations shall be tried and punished for ...disobeying the laws.

11. Our minister of finance is solely ...d personally answerable for the stric... ...execution of these regulations. Our mi...ister at war shall place at his disposa... ...ch troops and vessels as he may de...and.

—

LONDON, September 27.

The following letter, dated at Rotterdam ...e 7th Sept. and from one of the first mer...antile houses in that city, will be deemed important, as it gives an opinion of the ex...ceptions or provisions to which the above ...decree is limited.

—

Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

Since our last, the government of this ...kingdom has prohibited all intercourse with ...Great Britain; and several vessels arrived ...from thence, have been refused admittance ...and obliged to put back.

As for the correspondence with Eng...land, we think that other channels will ...always be left open to convey remittance... ...for account of Americans in Eng...land.

American vessels bound to this country, ...should not touch in British ports, unneces...sitated by stress of weather, or otherwise, ...which they will [must] be able to produce ...sufficient proof here.

The above mentioned decree will tend ...further to raise the price of colonial ar...ticles—White Java coffee, in small bags, ...20 a 21 stivers. This month and the ...next, are those in which there is gene...rally the most demand for the upper coun...try.

—

The gazette announces that the vigorous ...blockade of the rivers Elbe, Weser and ...Ems, is discontinued for the present; and ...that neutrals will be suffered to trade at ...the said rivers, provided such vessels are ...going from or to a neutral or British port, ...and shall not be trading, nor shall have pre...viously traded, between either of the said ...rivers, and any port or place in the posses...sion, or so far under the controul of the e...nemy, as that British vessels may not free...ly trade thereat nor from one to another of ...the said rivers.

At the time may not be far distant when ...Portugal will be compelled to employ her ...navy against us unless some precaution... ...measures be taken to prevent it, the ...following list of it may not perhaps be un...acceptable. Several of them are unfit for ...service;—

13 ships of the line	
of	74 and 80 guns
14 frigates	36 and 44 guns
10 brigs	14 and 20 guns
2 schrs	12 and 16 guns

Some of these vessels are very hand... ...some, and equal to any in the British navy ...according to the opinion of Lord St Vin...cent who inspected several of them when ...in Lisbon. The timber is all got from ...the Brazils, and is more like iron than ...wood, but the Portuguese seamen are the ...worst of our navy, and only superior perhaps ...to their soldiers who are a burlesque upon ...the military profession——In the present ...weak state of the fortifications on the Ta...gus, it would be no difficult enterprize to ...destroy or bring off the whole of their navy ...at a coup de main.

Gen Junot is stated to have set out for ...Bayonne, to take the command of the troops ...there; and it is again mentioned that he ...is going on an important mission to Lis...bon.

The French funds are now so high as ...60 3-4. They were under ten when ...Bonaparte took upon himself the govern...ment.

—

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

...For the town and citadel of Copenhagen ...agreed upon between admiral Gambier ...commander in chief of his Britannic majes...ty's ships and vessels in the Baltic sea, & ...lieut. gen. the right hon lord Cathcart K. ...T. commander in chief of his Britannic ...majesty's forces in Zealand, on the one ...part, and his excellency major general ...Peyman, knight of the order of Dannebrog ...commander in chief of his Danish ma...jesty's forces in the Island of Zealand, on the other part.

Art. 1 When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

2 A guard of his Britannic majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock yards.

3 The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock yards, and all the buildings and store houses belonging thereto.

4. The store ships and transports in the service of his Britannic majesty are to be allowed to come into the harbor for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

5. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock yards, or within 6 weeks from the date of this capitulation or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. H B M troops shall likewise, within the before mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

6. From the date of this capitulation, hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

7. No persons whosoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish majesty, shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing which shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

8. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

9. Any English property, that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective commanders in chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before 12 o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen this 7th day of September, 1807.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifie par moi,
(Signed)
POIMAN.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The ship Eliza, captain Crocker, left Liverpool, on the 29th September, which is only two or three days antecedent to the alarming accounts by the ship Samson.—— Captain Crocker informs, that Mr. Munro had taken his passage in the ship Pocahontas, at Liverpool and would shortly sail for Baltimore; but that his departure did not occasion a belief that our affairs with that country were in a worse state than they had been; for the general opinion among the merchants of Liverpool was, that all differences would be amicably settled. In confirmation of this, the letters to the owner of the Eliza, express a similar belief, and his goods were shipped agreeably to his order, as usual.

The alarm, then, occasioned by the London Star, (to use the language of an old and respectable physician of this city) so far from being a fixed one of those nocturnal illuminations which arise in the bosom of the night, which only shines while its motion continues and the moments of its rest and obsturity, are one and the same.

W'M. BARTLEMAN,

HAS RECEIVED, per schooner Citizen, from New-York,

A fresh supply of Groceries.

ALSO,

77 barrels prime PORK,
4000 lbs. CHEESE, various qualities, and
A good assortment of Patent SHOT.

November 17 3t

Lost yesterday,

A SMALL BUNCH OF KEYS, on a ring of steel, about one inch diameter. The finder shall receive one dollar reward on leaving them with the printer.

November 17 3t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, November 19.

A letter received from captain Felt of Salem, dated at Palermo, mentions the massacre of 15,000 Christians at Constantinople by the Turks.

A vessel has arrived at Boston in a short passage from Bordeaux. Letters brought by her were received in town on Saturday dated the 2d October.

(N. Y. Mer. Adv.)

Tuesday on the opening of the house of representatives, Mr. Lyon said some proceedings had come to his knowledge which he wished to expose, which he thought should be done with closed doors: on which the galleries were immediately cleared conformable to a standing rule of the house.

Mr. Lyon then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, forbidding all transfers of rights of action, and of all monies and other property either real or personal to or by any subject of the crown of Great Britain, and also forbidding any citizen or resident in the U. S. paying any debt or demand to any such subject.

Mr. Lyon, on offering this resolution, observed that he had understood that Mr. Erskine, the British minister, had recently transferred stock possessed by his father to a large amount in the American funds. He said he considered this as a strong indication of hostility on the part of England towards this country. He expressed the opinion that Britain had in numerous instances so infracted the treaty between the two countries that it could no longer be considered as obligatory on the U. S. who consequently possessed the moral right of declining, on her part, to respect those stipulations, whose observance might be injurious to her. He said that he thought it became the U. S. in the present state of affairs, to hold such pledges as she possessed against the acts of injustice which might be committed by Britain, and that by adopting this resolution, she would retain in her hands the means of indemnity, in case such acts should be committed; and if they should not, no injury could ensue from its adoption.

A universal sentiment was unreservedly expressed that such a step at this time was improper. Not a single member supported the resolution; but all censured its imprudence. The general opinion was that if persisted in by the mover, the doors should be instantly opened, and the resolution rejected in public. Mr. Lyon then withdrew the resolution, and the galleries were opened under the understanding that all secrecy was at an end.

The foregoing contains, we believe, a faithful statement of the *substance* of the discussion, if such indeed it can be called. More cannot be expected.

THE STAR *a London paper.*

It may not be amiss to observe, that this paper has been uniformly opposed to America; and ever since the affair of the Chesapeake, has breathed hostility on all our demands for satisfaction: while other English prints have advocated the cause of the American government.

It was from the STAR we copied the late alarming news relative to the prospect of a failure of our negociations with that country——and it is from this paper of the 28th of September, we copy the following remarks on the late interdict of the Dutch government.

(N. Y. Gaz.)

"Bonaparte's system, for some time, has been to employ every means in his power to exclude us entirely from the continent of Europe, and he has now got all the different States so completely under his controul that no choice seems to be left this country but to fight him with his own weapons, and destroy at once every vestige of a system of neutrality.

"Such we understand to be the determination which our government is now resolved on, For some time past the protection afforded to neutral flags has been of service only to France—in point of fact no neutrality has been permitted by her, but what was for her own benefit—nay, so inveterate has been the spirit with which Napoleons decree of blockade has been inforced, that even neutral vessels which have been captured and brought into British ports, and afterwards released and permitted to prosecute their voyages, have been seized and condemned on entering a French port—*for having been in an English harbor on their voyage.*

"On this point we have a fact to state which will strike many of our readers with surprise. Several American vessels (some of which we could name were it necessary) have been seized in French ports under the above mentioned circumstances; but the American government have employed no bullying——no threats—nor any intemperate language similar to that with which their journals have been filled against this country. This conduct requires no comment on our part—it requires action, vigour and inflexible adherence to the spirit of those maratime laws by which the commerce of nations used to be governed in times of war—but extended in its principle to meet & counteract the machinations of an enemy, whose conduct is not circumscribed by any of those principles which were formerly allowed to operate for the diminution of the mass of evils which are inseparable from times of hostility."

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next at 11 o'clock, will be sold on a credit of 60, 90 and 120 days, for approved indorsed negociable notes, on Harper's wharf, Prince street;

40 hhds. first quality Sugar.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

AN elegant *SQUARE OF GROUND*, situate adjoining the Spring Garden and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale will be one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in 12 months.

Beale Howard.

November 19. cots

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be Sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, that very valuable and delightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on the Rappahannock river, about six miles below Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr *Tho. Garnett.* The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money, and so much more as shall be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and expences attending the sale, in cash; one third of the residue payable when George Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with interest from the day of sale; one other third payable when Joseph Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with like interest; one sixth, or a half of the remaining third, payable when Elizabeth W. Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; and the residue when the youngest daughter of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; subject to the dower of the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett, The interest on each payment to be paid annually, and no title to be made to the purchaser until the whole money is paid, the title being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'tr.

November 19. d4w.

For Sale,

Two healthy likely Negro Girls,

ONE about 15 years of age, the other 12. Moreover, I wish to sell, or rent, on ground rent, my Lot on Duke street, in the town of Alexandria. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. N. C. Hunter, who is authorised to dispose of the property, or to

John Chapman Hunter.

Fairfax county, Nov. 18 d

New-England J
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

October 27.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of too strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 16. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 23d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy ly was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities

Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hhds.

TEAS: Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong

WINES: Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

RUM: Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

October 27. d

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell.*

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the William and John, 2nd from the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are for sale on the usual terms

October 26. d6tco1m

☞ Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20, d6t 3tawtf

TO BE RENTED,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co

GROCERIES,

By ISAAC ROBBINS and CO. at their Grocery Store, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street—

Where country store-keepers can be supplied on moderate terms.

October 22 d2weo2w

☞ NOTICE *is hereby given*, That a petition will be presented to the general assembly at their next session, by the stockholders of the Little River Turnpike Company, praying to be authorised to receive toll for every five miles of the turnpike road when completed and received according to the act for incorporating said company.

November 12. law4w

Mahogany for Sale.

Ten thousand feet of first quality St. Domingo Mahogony in Logs or sawed into Plank of any description, some of the Planks are two feet three inches wide.

Orders from a distance will be attended to by

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nov. 5 co3tlawtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. co

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given

Walter S. Alexander.

August 18. co

Just Published.

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, 18, King street Alexandria:

The Life of Gen. Washington

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Author of the *American Revolution.*

Price in boards, $2 50

☞ Price to non-subscribers 3 dollars.

October 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)